DECEMBER 29, 1775. THE NUMBER 48.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

REMAINDER *of the* EXTRACTS *of* LETTERS *begun in our laſt.*

From Anthony Warwick *to his friend in* Glaſgow, *dated* Portſmouth, *Nov* 10, 1775.

IT is now certain that the provincials are on their march from Williamſburg for this place, or Norfolk; it is uncertain which, though it is generally believed they come with a profeſſed intention of deſtroying both by fire. Their number cannot be aſcertained. It is ſaid they only ſet off from Williamſburg with 600, but expected to be increaſed to 1500 before they got to this place; which I dare ſay will be the caſe, as the whole country are anxious to have theſe towns deſtroyed, as they think them places of refuge for thoſe that are inimical to what they call the liberties of America. And true it is, there are not 20 inhabitants now, in both towns, but what are avowed Tories, and have publickly declared themſelves friends to government, and willing to take up arms in its defence. Petitions and addreſſes are daily preſented to the governour by the inhabitants of Norfolk, and the country around it, praying they may be furniſhed with arms to aſſiſt in the defence of themſelves and government; and ſome of them have taken thoſe who were moſt troubleſome in their neighbourhood and brought them on board the man of war, where they are detained priſoners, and will ſoon be ſent to Boſton for their trial. The preſent priſoners are capts. Matthews and Ives, of the minute-men; William Goodrich, who brought into Carolina, a few weeks ago, four tuns of powder, *for the uſe of the rebels.*

"I am ſatisfied there will be bloody work when theſe forces come down, as the governour, even with the ſmall number he has, and may be able to raiſe in the country, is determined to attack them; and if they ſucceed in their intention of deſtroying theſe towns, he is determined to lay waſte the whole country that can be come at with a tender or barge.

He proceeds to the proclamation freeing the ſlaves, &c. "That he will arm them "againſt the rebels, whoſe eſtates he "will confiſcate, and by every means in "his power purſue to total deſtruction. "I verily believe, had he even 1000 ſuch "ſoldiers as are here, with the aſſiſtance "he could get in the country, he would "in a ſhort time cruſh the very ſeed of "rebellion here."

From George Rae *of* Norfolk *to his brother in* London, *November* 7, 1775.

He ſays: "There are here 2 or 300 "troops, which *was* ſent from St. Auguſtine, of the 14th regiment. We "are in hopes we ſhall have more ſoon "from Great Britain, or it is to be feared "we ſhall be in much danger, &c." As an excuſe for not remitting, he ſays: "Things, in reſpect to debts being paid, *is* "turned as deſperate as others, as it is "not uncommon for the man that aſks to "be knocked down, or the like." After ſpeaking of the ſkirmiſh at Kemp's Landing, and its conſequences, and giving an account of lord Dunmore's proclaiming law-martial, freedom to ſervants and ſlaves, &c. he adds: "It is a great miſ"fortune his lordſhip has not a ſufficient "force to go againſt the vaſt numbers "of rebels aſſembled in different parts, "for he is a brave man; it is a wonder "ſome aſſiſtance is not ſent him."

From Robert Gray, *dated* Norfolk, Nov. 6, 1775, *to his friend in* Glaſgow.

"After his conjectures about the numbers and deſigns of the provincials, and deſcribing lord Dunmore's ſituation on board a ſhip, together with his force, he ſays: "His lordſhip has exerted himſelf in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, and deſerves the applauſe of every friend of his king and country. It is therefore hoped, that if no more than 500 ſhirtmen come down, his lordſhip, with thoſe under his command, and the aſſiſtance he can get here, will be able to repel the rebels, and prevent them from executing their intention of deſtroying the town. What aſſiſtance I can give ſhall not be wanting, as I glory in the name of TORY. We are in daily expectation of more troops from England, and then I hope lord Dunmore will be able to do ſomething deciſive."

From John Brown *of* Norfolk, *dated November* 21, *to* William Brown *in* London.

This letter begins with a relation of the march to Kemp's landing, and an account of lord Dunmore's troops, which he ſays amounted to 190 regulars, commanded by capt. Leſlie; "joined by 30 volunteers "from Norfolk, one of which I had the "honour to be." He then mentions the victory over 300 ſhirtmen, lord Dunmore's arriving in triumph at Kemp's Landing, his proclamation, ſetting up the ſtandard, &c. and adds: "The day after the whole "county flocked to it, took the oaths of "allegiance, abjuring all committees and "conventions, and declaring their readineſs to defend his majeſty's crown and "dignity whenever called upon by his "excellency for that purpoſe."

"We reached Norfolk the 17th, where "an entertainment was provided by the "inhabitants for his excellency and thoſe "under his command, and the ſtandard "erected before the courthouſe, and the "whole county ſtriving who can get firſt "to the book; ſo, in a ſhort time, I "hope to be able to inform you, *throw* "the *vegellence* of lord Dunmore, that "trade will be reſtored. I can aſſure you "lord Dunmore is ſo much admired, in "this part of the county, that he might "have 500 *vollunteers* to march with him "to any part of Virginia. I have pro"vided 100,000 ſtaves for the Jamaica "market, for which I expect 20l. per "1000." He adds: "You are hereby "ordered to ſhip, by the firſt opportu"nity, 1000l. ſterling value in linen "goods, &c.

From John Johnſon *to his friend in* Glaſgow, *dated* Portſmouth, *Nov.* 7, 1775.

"It is to be hoped parliament will "adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures for "reducing the Americans to their allegi"ance and ſubjection."

"Should the governour think he can "defend Norfolk with the force he has "got, and the militia he can command, "I, among many others, may be obliged "to take the field."

From William Calderhead *to mr.* John Rodgers *of* Glaſgow.

He ſpeaks of the Kemp's Landing ex"pedition, &c. and then adds: "By "this you are informed that I have com"menced ſoldier, and cheerfully in this "cauſe. Indeed, two days ago, 23 of "the *ſcabby race* went as volunteers, "with 200 regulars, againſt 300 ſhirt"men (the name by which the provincials "are known here) who ſtood two or "three fires, and then fled with great "haſte. As they were in the woods, but "three of them were killed, and ſix made "priſoners. Fortunately, but one of "our people was wounded. Whether "this ſkirmiſh will be attended with good "or bad conſequences we are uncertain, "but hope that it may deter the upland "troops from coming down upon us."

From Archibald Ingram *of* Stratford Le Bow, Eſſex, *to* James Ingram *of* Norfolk *in* Virginia, *dated Auguſt* 30, 1775.

"It is ſuppoſed that the forfeited eſtates in America will be ſold, by commiſſioners, to the higheſt bidders, in order to defray the expenſes of quelling the rebellion: If that takes place, I intend, with many others, to become a purchaſer, and ſpend the remainder of my life in a retirement, if poſſible near to you, &c."

The following extracts contain ſome of the political opinions of mr. Andrew Sprowle, chairman of the Committee of Trade, who, at the head of all the merchants (moſt of them his countrymen) voluntarily ſigned the continental aſſociation in November 1774, at a General Aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the people of this colony, then convened at Williamſburg. In a letter to mr. Peter Paterſon of Greenock, the following proofs of his ſtrict adherence to the aſſociation appear: "I would have no fear in bringing in a veſſel with oſnabrugs, Iriſh linens, and other ſortable goods; would be protected by man of war." This covers copy of a ſmall additional invoice, which pleaſe ſhip in Dunmore, if not ſailed; if ſailed, there are ſome veſſels belonging here to return to Virginia, &c. About 300 regulars of the 14th regiment at Goſport, in my ſtorehouſe; able to defend themſelves againſt 1000, and more, of our Virginia men. More forces expected daily from Auguſtine. Moſt aſtoniſhing no letters ſince May from the miniſtry to lord Dunmore; but ſome forces, and ſhips of war, daily looked for from Britain. God ſend them ſoon. While the ſoldiers *remains* at Goſport, I am ſafe."

IN CONGRESS, *December* 6, 1775.

WE, the delegates of the united colonies in North America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a proclamation iſſued from the court of St. James's on the 23d day of Auguſt laſt. The name of majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of the people of theſe united colonies, the aſperſions which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe, and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhments which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power "that has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it! What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to parliament? We never owed, we never owned it. Allegiance to our king? Our words have ever avowed it, our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and, with arms in our hands (a reſource with freemen will never part with) we oppoſe, the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the crown or parliament were ever entitled. By the Britiſh conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights, as well as duties, deſcend upon us. We cannot violate the latter by defending the former. We ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us. Our ſagacious anceſtors provided mounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as againſt that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which ſide has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt us, by the moſt inveterate and the moſt uncandid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why then are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance? We have performed our duty; we have reſiſted in thoſe caſes in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſsly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance, as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged, that "we have proceeded "ed to an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed: "Arraying ourſelves in "hoſtile manner to withſtand the execu"tion of the law, and traiterouſly pre"paring, ordering, and levying war "againſt the king." We know of no laws binding upon us but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves, or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. What laws, ſtamped with theſe characters, have we withſtood? We have, indeed, defended them; and we will riſk every thing, do every thing, and ſuffer every thing, in their defence. To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war; but is this traiterouſly, or againſt the king? We view him as the conſtitution repreſents him; that tells us, he can do *no wrong*. The cruel and illegal attacks which we oppoſe have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the king and his miniſters. Happy it would have been, for ſome former princes, had it been always preſerved on the part of the crown!

Beſides all this, we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that *rebellion* is a term undefined, and unknown in the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation which, by the Britiſh conſtitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great Britain, and their brethren in America, produced, in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the publick. By what criterion ſhall one, who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is, at the ſame time, anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation, by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the colonies. How ſhall he aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime;---the law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that the government is by law, and not by men, might render him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſometimes dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given, to one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, of all perſons "who ſhall "be found carrying on correſpondence "with the perſons in rebellion, in order "to bring to condign puniſhment the au"thors, perpetrators, or abetters, of "ſuch dangerous deſigns." Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe who carry on correſpondence with them might learn, by ſome rule (which Britons are bound to know) how to diſcriminate them: Does it follow that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to appriſe them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the king's enemies, and thoſe who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law; but the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon and juſtice, and the conſtitution, go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principles of reaſon and juſtice, and the conſtitution, will not prevail. Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt. If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource. We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, that whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies, for favouring, aiding, or abetting, the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind, and the ſame degree, upon thoſe in our power, who have favoured, aided, or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid, or abet, the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. The eſſencial difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment; the law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion, or to multiply, puniſhments. Our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons, and the deſcendents of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonneſs, be made to them on one ſide. We ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other.

CHARLES THOMPSON, ſecretary.

PURSUANT to an ordinance of the General Convention, held at Richmond July the 17th, 1775, the freeholders for the county of Prince Edward aſſembled themſelves at the courthouſe of the ſaid county on Monday the 20th of November (being court day) in order to elect 21 of the moſt diſcreet, fit, and able perſons, to ſerve as committee-men for the ſaid county; and after having delivered in their liſts, which were fairly counted, in the preſence of ſo many of the committee as choſe to attend, the majority of votes appeared in favour of the following perſons, viz. *Robert Lawſon*, *John Naſh*, jun. *William Booker*, *William Bibb*, *Nathaniel Venable*, *James Allen*, ſen. *Thomas Scott*, ſen. *John Morton*, the reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, *John Naſh*, ſen. the reverend *Richard Sankey*, *John Halcombe*, *Henry Walker*, *Thomas Flournoy*, *James Clarke*, *Obadiah Woodſon*, *David Walker*, *John Watſon*, *Philemon Halcombe*, *Joſeph Parks*, and *Andrew Baker*, gentlemen, who are accordingly conſidered as a committee for the county aforeſaid, publication having been duly made of the ſame.

John Naſh, ſen. eſq; was unanimouſly elected chairman of the ſaid committee, and mr. Benjamin Lawſon clerk.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that as the aſſuming to ourſelves unlimited powers in our proceedings may be in the end dangerous to, and ſubverſive of, the juſt rights and privileges of our electors, that we will therefore confine ourſelves literally within the line of duty marked out to us by the Continental Congreſs, and the Colonial Convention; whoſe laws we will endeavour to make the rule of our conduct, and which to fulfil, ſo far as we can effect, we will exert our moſt ardent efforts.

This committee finding that there is no great proſpect of a reconciliation ſhortly between Great Britain and her American colonies, from any thing that has as yet tranſpired, to their knowledge, and taking under their moſt ſerious conſideration the miſerable and pitiable ſtate of the people in the interiour parts of the colony, obliged as they are, by the infernal and implacable fury of lord Dunmore, to forſake their houſes and habitations, and fly with precipitation for ſafety to places more remote from his inhuman aim, do therefore, in commiſeration of their unhappy ſufferings, hereby beg leave to preſent their reſpectful compliments to ſuch of their diſtreſſed fellow creatures; at the ſame time aſſuring them, that ſhould they, in thoſe times of peril and diſtreſs, find themſelves unprovided with a more convenient and comfortable ſituation, that in ſuch caſe, humanity, and the laws of hoſpitality, readily incline them to offer to their ſervice a reaſonable part of their property, and they are hereby cordially invited to a participation thereof.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the ſub-committees be vigilant and active, within their reſpective juriſdictions, in diſcovering and detecting all inimical or diſaffected perſons to the American cauſe, and make information thereof, as ſpeedily as may be, to the chairman of this committee.

Reſolved, that mr. Purdie be forthwith furniſhed with a copy hereof, who is deſired, to publiſh the ſame in his Gazette.

JOHN NASH, chairman, *pro tempore*.

AT a committee held for the county of Dinwiddie, on Wedneſday the 15th day of November 1775, preſent 28 members.

Reſolved, that no proviſions of any kind, or fewel, be hereafter allowed to be carried from this county, by land or water, without a permit from the Hon. Committee of Safety, or the committee of this county.

By order of the committee.

JOHN JONES, clerk.

HAMPTON, *November* 23, 1775.

THEN the following gentlemen were choſen a committee for the county of Elizabeth City and town of Hampton, agreeable to an ordinance of the late Colony Convention in that caſe made and provided, viz. *John Tabb*, *George Wray*, *John Allen*, *Miles King*, *Auguſtine Moore*, *Edward Cooper*, *Wilſon Miles Cary*, *Weſtwood Armiſtead*, *John King*, *Joſeph Cooper*, *William Mallory*, *Simon Hollier*, *George Booker*, *James Wallace Bayley*, *John Parſons*, *Henry King*, *Jacob Wray*, *John Jones*, *William Roſcow Wilſon Curle*, *John Cary*, and *Moſeley Armiſtead*, gentlemen.

William Roſcow Wilſon Curle, eſq; was unanimouſly choſen chairman, and *Robert Bright*, gentleman, unanimouſly choſen clerk.

William Roſcow Wilſon Curle, *Wilſon Miles Cary*, *Miles King*, *Jacob Wray*, and *John King*, gentlemen, were choſen a committee of correſpondence; and *William Roſcow Wilſon Curle*, *Wilſon Miles Cary*, *Miles King*, and *John Cary*, gentlemen, appointed deputies to attend the diſtrict committee.

ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

At a committee held in Louiſa, *Dec.* 4, 1775.

PRESENT

The Reverend THOMAS HALL, *chairman.*

Reverend *J. Todd.*	*T. Johnſon*, minor.
T. Johnſon, major.	*Waddy Thomſon.*
Charles Smith.	*George Meriwether.*
Robert Armiſtead.	*Charles Yancey.*
T. Johnſon, ſheriff.	*John Bullock.*
Col. R. Anderſon.	*William Pettus.*
James Dabney.	*Garrett Minor.*
Charles Barret.	*John Nelſon.*
Col. W. White.	*William Lipſcomb.*
N. Anderſon.	*William Hughes.*

RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, that the thanks of this committee be given to the reverend Thomas Hall and John Todd for the unwearied application of their abilities in the ſervice of their country, as well in checking the wild irregular ſallies of thoſe who would aim at too much, as in rouſing thoſe lethargick wretches, who would tamely ſubmit to a deprivation of their rights and liberties, to a proper ſenſe of their danger and duty.

Reſolved alſo, that this committee, in conſideration of the great diſtreſs that our brethren in ſome of the lower counties are reduced to, by the calamity of the times, do, in the name of the whole county, make the beſt proviſion for them in their power, either by offering a welcome aſylum, or in contributing to their relief.

By order of the committee.

HENRY GARRETT, clerk.

FREDERICKSBURG, *November* 17, 1775.

THE freeholders of the county of *Spotſylvania* being aſſembled for the purpoſe of chooſing a committee, agreeable to an ordinance of the Convention, choſe the following gentlemen, viz. *Edward Herndon*, *Joſeph Herndon*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Joſeph Brock*, *Mann Page*, *jun.* *John Lewis*, attorney, *John Herndon*, *Beverly Winſlow*, *Oliver Towles*, *George Stubblefield*, *Mordecai Buckner*, *Mann Page*, *John Craig*, *James Tutt*, *Thomas Colſon*, *Charles Waſhington*, *Francis Thornton*, *William Parker*, *George Thornton*, *James Weggleſworth*, and *Hugh Mercer*.

ALEXANDER DICK, clerk.

At a committee held for Charlottee *county*, *on* Tueſday *the* 21*ſt of* Nov. 1775.

MR. Chriſtopher M'Connico being deſirous to re-eſtabliſh himſelf in the good opinion of his countrymen, and remove the charge formerly lodged againſt him, for refuſing to ſubject his books to an examination, this day appeared in committee, and produced his day-books and invoices for their general inſpection; whereupon the committee proceeded to an examination, and found that the ſaid mr. M'Connico had not exceeded the aſſociation in the ſales of his merchandiſe. At the ſame time, mr. M'Connico offered, in writing, a recantation, containing expreſſions of real concern for his former conduct, in refuſing to ſubmit his books to the inquiry of this committee, which was deemed ſatisfactory. Therefore this committee have thought proper to adviſe the publick of their reſolution to renew a friendly communication with the ſaid M'Connico, acquit him of injurious imputations, and have conſidered him as now become capable of forming and carrying on commercial intercourſe with the good people of this country.

By order of the committee.

WILLIAM JAMESON, clerk.

CHARLOTTE county, *Nov.* 21, 1775.

THE committee of this county, conſidering the unhappy ſituation their countrymen in the lower parts of this colony are reduced to, from the dangerous alarms, and piratical depredations committed on their property by miniſterial forces, have unanimouſly reſolved to invite ſuch of their diſtreſſed friends, as will produce a recommendation from the committees of their reſpective counties, and are obliged to remove from their once peaceable habitations, to come among us, and that we will cheerfully afford them every comfort and neceſſary accommodation, ſo far as our circumſtances and abilities will extend.

By order of the committee.

WILLIAM JAMESON, clerk.

Mr. PURDIE,

IN theſe times, when greater exertions of publick virtue are the more neceſſary to convince our enemies that the machinations of the venal and corrupt are of no force againſt the *free-born* ſons of America, to diſtinguiſh the *bad* and *unworthy* from the *honeſt* and *ingenuous*, is, I think, a duty incumbent on every good member of ſociety. Whether doctor Pope deſerves to be ranked in the one claſs, or the other, I leave the world to judge, from a ſmall tranſaction it has been my lot to be concerned in with him. The matter was thus: I brought ſome rum from the Eaſtern Shore to this city, for which I had a certificate, as directed by our act of aſſembly, which I thought ſufficient. I called at York in my way. The people there aſked me what I had on board? I told them, rum. At what price I ſold it? I told them. No more paſſed. No body there wanted rum, ſo I kept on my courſe to the Capitol Landing.

A day or two after, while I was landing my rum, doctor Pope came up, accompanied by Abraham Archer, boarded my veſſel, threatened to ſeize her, *for want of a permit*, and compelled me not only to go down to York to get a permit (which might, I thought be given *here then*) but alſo to pay his and mr. Archer's expenſes that day in this city. The ſubjoined receipt will confirm the latter part of my charge; and as to the reſt, there were ſpectators enough to bear teſtimony of the doctor's conduct. After this ſtate of facts, I leave the publick to pronounce ſentence on this *active government tool*, and only wiſh *that hemp may bend thoſe whom honour cannot*.

THOMAS SNEAD.

Mr. Thomas Snead,

To James Southall, dr.

To dinner and club for dr. Pope and A. Archer,	£.	0	9 11
To ſervant and horſes,			2 6
	£.	0	12 5

Dec. 19. Received the above of mr. T. Snead. JAMES SOUTHALL.

Beſides the coſt of the permit at York, to the doctor himſelf, 5s. 10d.

N. B. In this laſt, there was a ſmall miſtake made in mr. Pinkney's paper, which is here rectified.

THE end of the year approaching, I ſhall be much obliged to all my kind cuſtomers to pay in their ſubſcriptions, to enable me to lay in a ſtock of paper for the winter, which uſeful article is now exceedingly ſcarce, and very dear; and all perſons indebted to me for BOOKS, STATIONARY, ADVERTISEMENTS, *&c.* will render me a very eſſential ſervice by diſcharging their accounts.

I am the publick's obliged

And devoted ſervant,

ALEX. PURDIE.

*** *From the very great riſe in the price of* PAPER, *as well as the difficulty of procuring it almoſt on any terms, the Printer is reduced to the neceſſity of demanding half the year's ſubſcription money from every new ſubſcriber to his Gazette, and begs that thoſe who owe him for the laſt year would ſend in their ſubſcriptions, it being impoſſible to carry on ſuch an expenſive buſineſs, to the publick's or his own ſatisfaction, without punctual payment.*

GLOUCESTER, *December* 21, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately, and to return in a few weeks.

JOHN DIXON, jun.

DECEMBER 18, 1775.

AT Malbro' *IRON WORKS*, *in* Frederick *county*, *in the colony of* Virginia, *is immediately wanted a ſufficient number of hands to cut* 5000 *cords of wood. The caſh will be paid for any part of the above quantity that may be contracted for, as ſoon as complied with.*

ISAAC ZANE.

HANOVER county, *Dec.* 20. 1775.

ALL *perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of* Mary Ellis, *deceaſed*, *in* King William, *are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, and receive payment; and thoſe who are indebted thereto, either by bond or open account, are requeſted to pay mhat they owe, as I want to ſettle with the legatees.*

(1) JOHN ELLIS.

RICHMOND, *December* 26, 1775.

RUN away, on *Sunday* the 3d inſtant, an *Engliſh* ſervant man, named RALPH CHILLINGSWORTH, of the middle ſtature, ſlim made, thin viſaged, has had the ſmallpox, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, a plaiſterer by trade, and a very artful ſenſible fellow. He had on a good frieze coat, red cloth waiſtcoat, worſted ſtockings, ſtrong *London* made ſhoes, white ſhirt, brown wig, which is rather too large for him, and a beaver hat, that has been dreſſed, after being ſome time wore. He has been ſeen, ſince he made hiſeſcape, ſelling ſome ofhabrugs, and I hear purchaſed a gun, with which it is probable he will endeavour to get on board ſome of the men of war at *Norfolk*. Whoever conveys the ſaid ſervant to me ſhall have 40s. reward, but if he returns to his duty he will be received kindly.

RICHARD ADAMS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 20, 1775.

STRAYED *or ſtolen*, *from mrs.* Orr's, *in this city*, *a light gray horſe about* 14 *hands and a half high*, *has a long back and high hips*, *his mane and tail*, *which are thin*, *are rather darker than his other parts*, *he paces and gallops agreeably*, *and has a ſmall ſcar at the root of his left ear*, *occaſioned by the burning of a wart. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to mr.* George Reid *of this town*, *or to the ſubſcriber in* Southampton, *ſhall be handſomely rewarded.*

EDWIN GRAY.

TAKEN up in the *Bull Paſture*, county of *Auguſta*, a *dark bay mare* 4 years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands high, has a few white hairs in her forehead, one or two white ſpots on her back, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a mealy mouth and eyes, paces and trots, and is branded, or marked, on the near ſhoulder, with two ſtrokes. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JOSEPH MALCOM.

I *INTEND to leave the colony in a ſhort time, and to return next ſummer.*

JAMES MILLER.

TREASURY OFFICE, *December* 22, 1775.

PURSUANT to an act of General Aſſembly, and a reſolution of Convention, I have appointed mr. *Bartholomew Dandridge* to aſſiſt in ſigning and mr. *William Roſe* in filling up and numbering the treaſury notes.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, treaſurer.

To be rented for two years, to the higheſt bidder the firſt day of January *next,*

THE ordinary lately occupied by mr. *Iſham Allen*, belonging to the eſtate of *Samuel Aſhley*, deceaſed, about ſix miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main road leading to *Hanover*.

ROBERT C. WARREN, exec.

To be *SOLD*, on *Wedneſday* the 3d of *January* next, at the dwelling-houſe of the late mr. *John Prentis*,

ALL *the houſehold and kitchen furniture, alſo ſeveral valuable ſlaves, chiefly houſe ſervants, among which is a very good cook; and on the* Saturday *following, at his plantation in* James City *county, the ſtock of cattle, corn, fodder,* &c. *Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above* 5*l. on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to*

The EXECUTORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 22, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 22, 1775.

THE *ſurviving partners of mr.* John Prentis, *late manager of the trade under the firm of himſelf and co. earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip to pay their reſpective balances to mr.* Robert Prentis, *the preſent manager; and ſuch who cannot poſſibly comply therewith will think it but reaſonable to cloſe their accounts, by giving bond and ſecurity to*

ROBERT PRENTIS, & co.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near *Williamsburg*, a *light bay mare*, 8 years old next ſpring, about 4 feet 4 inches high, has a ſtar in her forehead a little larger than a dollar, both hind feet white, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and paces naturally. Whoever brings her to me, in *Williamsburg*, ſhall have 20s.

GABRIEL MAUPIN.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for any horſes that may get away for the future.

STRAYED or ſtolen from *Williamſburg*, about 5 weeks paſt, a middle-ſized gray horſe belonging to mr. *John Taylor*, quarter-maſter of the ſecond regiment. He paces ſlow, trots and gallops well, and is branded on the near buttock E. P. Whoever brings him to my houſe in *Caroline*, or to capt. *Robert Anderſon* in *Williamſburg*, ſhall be liberally rewarded.

EDMUND PENDLETON.

Dec. 23, 1775.

TAKEN up in *Auguſta*, a ſtray COW about 12 years old, with a black head and neck, her hind parts white, and her ears cropped. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s. ‖ HENRY M'CLUNG.

TAKEN up in the lower end of *Culpeper*, a *red brindled cow*, marked with a crop and ſwallow-fork in the right ear, or ſlit, and part of the under ſide of the ear taken off, in the left ear with a crop and ſlit.

2‖ EDWARD WEST.

TAKEN up near *Brook's* gap, in *Auguſta*, a *bay mare* 6 years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands and a half high, is a natural pacer, and branded on the near ſhoulder HL in a piece; ſhe has with her a young ſucking mare colt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. ‖ JOHN THOMAS.

To be *SOLD*, on *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *February*, at the town of *Mancheſter*, commonly called *Rocky Ridge*,

ABOUT 100 Virginia *born NEGROES, among whom are ſome female houſe ſervants, a carpenter, and ſhoemaker. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with good ſecurity required of the purchaſers, by*

4‖ *DAVID MEADE.*

HANOVER county, *Dec.* 7, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber gave two bonds, payable to *William Garret* of *Louiſa* county, for a piece of land lying in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on *Pigeon* run, one of ſaid bonds payable in *May* next, the other in *May* 1777, each for the ſum of 29l. 7s. 6d. but as I underſtand the land is in diſpute, and the right yet undetermined, I am reſolved not to pay the bonds till a good right can be made, and hereby forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment of them.

(2‖) JOHN CRAWFORD.

ON the 3d day of *January* 1776 will be hired for one year, to the higheſt bidders, at *Charles City* courthouſe, the NEGROES belonging to the eſtate of *Francis Dancy*, ſon of *Edward Dancy*; and, at the ſame time, will be rented for a year, or term of years, the tract of land known by the name of CLAY POINT. Bond and good ſecurity will be required, by

JAMES HALL, jun.

*** All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to attend on the day above-mentioned, to ſettle their reſpective balances.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land in *Albemarle* county, on *Mitchems* river, near *Rockfiſh*, containing 228 acres, whereon is a very good griſt mill, alſo a fulling mill, with all tools and conveniencies to carry on the fulling trade. There is a very plantation, upon which is a dwelling-houſe 50 feet long ceiled with plank, very neat, an eight foot ſhed, a good cellar, a barn 52 feet long and 22 wide, a very good ſhop, wherein is a loom and tacklings, all convenient outhouſes, an orchard of 150 bearing apple trees. The land is exceedingly fine, being chiefly low grounds; and I will take one half the value of it money in negroes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me living on the premiſes, on the *Auguſta* road, 14 miles above the town of *Charlotteſville*. SAMUEL STOCKTON.

FALMOUTH, *Dec.* 4, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intends leaving the colony early next ſpring. As there are many accounts yet unſettled on the ſtore books which were kept by him at this place, on account of meſſ. *William Cuninghame* and co. merchants in *Glaſgow*, and which he gave up to mr. *Walter Colquhoun* on the firſt of *September* 1774, he deſires all perſons in that manner indebted to apply as ſoon as they can and have their balances aſcertained, by bond or otherwiſe, as may be required. This will prevent any diſpute that might ariſe with mr. *Colquhoun* in the collection, and is a piece of juſtice due by the debtors for the credit allowed to them. JAMES ROBISON.

TAKEN up in *Halifax*, *a black horſe* about 6 years old, 4 feet 4 inches and a half high, ablaze in his face, his near fore foot white, a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, paces naturally, has a bell on, a hole a little above the off noſtril, which appears to be the bite of a dog, and is branded on the near ſhoulder H. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

NATHANIEL BARKSDILL.

To be SOLD at the plantation of Stith Gregory, *deceaſed, on* Thurſday *the* 4*th of* January,

FOUR very likely NEGROES, his ſtock of all kinds, a great variety of valuable houſehold and kitchen furniture, and about 50 barrels of corn, fodder, &c. I ſhould be glad to ſee all his creditors at the day of ſale, with their accounts properly ſtated. There muſt be raiſed from the eſtate, on the day of ſale, 75l. caſh; after which credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5os. till *January* 4th, 1777. Bond and ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not paid off the day they become due. Five per cent. diſcount for ready money, over 5os.

WILLIAM GREGORY, executor.

MEDICINES of all kinds to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in *Charlotteſville*, for caſh only.

GEORGE GILMER.

SUFFOLK, *December* 6, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon, and to return in a few months.

SAMUEL DONALDSON.

To be SOLD under a power of attorney from mr. John Baylor,

ABOUT 1000 acres of land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper part of a tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable quantity of valuable low ground. The terms may be known by applying to mr. *James Newman*, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in the county of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay mr. *Baylor*'s debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my power to do either, and therefore hope his creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Charles City*, ſome time in *November* laſt, a young negro fellow named ISHAM, who ſays he belongs to the eſtate of *Robert Gray* of *North Carolina*, in *Halifax* county. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

WILLIAM GREGORY, ſheriff.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of good tobacco or grain land, in the lower end of *Louiſa* county, containing 275 acres, with a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, dairy, and other outhouſes, a good ſtorehouſe, with compting-room, &c. The plantation is in good order for working 5 or 6 hands. For terms apply to mr. *David Anderſon*, jun. near the premiſes.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly adverti ſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

YORK TOWN, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King & Queen*, a negro man named HARRY, who ſome years ago was mortgaged to the hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of col. *Thomas Moore*'s negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid negro, either to col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall have 40s. reward.

(tf) THE EXECUTORS.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

FRIDAY, December 29, 1775. SUPPLEMENT. No. 48.

URBANNA, *Nov.* 1775.

Mr. PURDIE,

FROM a real diſpoſition in me to amend, if I can, as well the errours which may have fallen to the ſhare of others, however few they may be, as my own, however numerous, I cannot but fancy that a publication of the following verſe from Eccleſiaſticus will be looked upon as a real kindneſs to ſome, eſpecially thoſe who are ſo unhappy as either originally to differ from the general ſentiments of their country, or have ſince become offenders againſt it by enliſting in the preſent oppoſition, through ſome miſtaken or falſe principle. Therefore, I cannot doubt but your printing it with the ſame good intention muſt meet with the ſame approbation; at leaſt it may perate as a proper preface to a TEST ordinance which every body almoſt hopes the tenderneſs of the Convention will no longer delay determining upon, even though a greater number of men, who, though they *live*, *marry*, *grow wealthy*, and *at*, among us, will not own any other country than the ſoil they were born in, I ſay, than did before, hould as *artfully* petition them againſt it, that tenderneſs which perhaps has been more generally *condemned* than any other publick act ever was in this colony. The cauſe of this ſeemingly juſt repreheſion need not to be here particulariſed; for, if I miſtake not, its ſeveral unhappy conſequences are ſo very evident that every body, with either an eye or an ear, may ſee and hear of them every day.

Eccleſiaſticus, chap. vi. verſe 7th. *Offend not againſt the multitude of a city, and then thou ſhalt not caſt thyſelf down among the people.* I cannot think that any parphraſe, or other mode of explanation of theſe words need be given; as they not only point out the *offence*, but alſo the *puniſhments* which will probably attend it. It was this text, Purdie, which many years ago confirmed me in a proper ſenſe of *publick duty*, otherwiſe called *publick virtue;* and perhaps it may teach ſome others how to conduct their private opinions, which muſt be founded on falſe principles only in every inſtance that militates againſt the *publick happineſs;* and I believe it cannot long admit of a doubt in ſound reaſoning, who are the moſt inclined to promote the happineſs of the publick, the *multitude*, as the preacher terms them, or here and there a private individual. *Apropos* to this, it is much to be wiſhed that a certain *vociferator* among us would pay a proper attention to this kind admonition of this wiſe ſon of Sirach. Poſſibly, whilſt he fancies himſelf ſecure againſt theſe *poaching* tenders, who may not incline to *ſwivel* at his well known leaning friendſhip for them, he may not be quite ſo ſecure againſt the offended *multitude*, who may, if he perſiſts, be diſpoſed to caſt him ſo *low down* among the people as to render it ſomething difficult (if ever) for him to riſe again. This pen is really much nearer to him than he may probably imagine; but, nevertheleſs, let it *adviſe* him to moderate his rejoicings at theſe *victories* (as he is pleaſed to call them) which have been or may be obtained over America, during her conteſt for her natural right, her LIBERTY.

*** The reſidue of the above piece, containing an inquiry into ſome late tranſactions, which are now pretty well inveſtigated, will, the Printer hopes, apologiſe for his not inſerting it, eſpecially as he is much put to it for room to contain the important intelligence received by this week's poſt.

WATERTOWN, *Dec.* 4.

YESTERDAY ſe'nnight a large ſhip being off Cape Anne was ſtruck with lightning, which ſet her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge, till ſhe ſunk. A number of cannon were heard to go off, while ſhe was on fire, and it was thought at firſt that ſhe was at leaſt a 20 gun ſhip; but we have an account from Boſton that it was the Juno tranſport ſhip from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne's heavy horſe at Boſton, which will ſoon become *light*, if forage fails at this rate. At the ſame time, a ſloop being near her, laden with wood and hay, bound alſo for Boſton, was likewiſe ſtruck with lightning, which ſo diſabled her that ſhe put into the Gurnet, when our people went and took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Plymouth. One Hull is maſter of the ſloop.

About a fortnight ago one of the privateers at the eaſtward took a ſchooner and a ſloop, bound from St. Lawrence river to the Weſt Indies, and carried them into Cape Anne, laden with fiſh and oyl.

Laſt week the privateers from Plymouth took ſeveral ſmall craft bound into Boſton, with proviſion and fewel.

A perſon lately from Haliſax to Cape Cod reports, that he ſaw at Halifax a particular account of the loſs in the ſeveral harbours of Newfoundland, on the 9th of September, amounting in the whole to more than 4000 men, who had nearly finiſhed their fiſhing voyages, intending to go not more than one or two trips, and then the greater part of them to enliſt into the regular ſervice, there being at that time a lieutenant there, on the recruiting ſervice, who had enliſted 120 men, which he afterwards brought to Halifax, and on his arrival there, in the hearing of the perſon who gives this account, declared that he was determined to ſell or reſign his commiſſion, as the winds, the ſeas, the people, and GOD ALMIGHTY, were againſt them, he would not be concerned in ſuch a damned cauſe. It was ſaid at Halifax, that the loſs in ſhips, fiſh, oil, and merchandiſe of various kinds, was computed to amount to 140,000l. ſterling. An account received from Boſton, juſt as this paper was going to the preſs, confirms the foregoing, and mentions, that nearly all the ſhallops employed in that fiſhery, as well as other veſſels. [*poor Poole.*] were wholly loſt, and thoſe which rode out the gale were chiefly diſmaſted, and otherwiſe much damaged; that many houſes, &c. were blown down; and that it would take the chief part of the ſpring to repair the flakes, they having received almoſt incredible damage.

NEW YORK, *December* 11.

SATURDAY night arrived here, from our army in Canada, lieut. Norton of col. Clinton's regiment, mr. Bean, gunner, and mr. Phineas Champman, who bring the agreeable news that all the ſhipping which lay at Montreal has fallen into the hands of general Montgomery, among them the Gaſpee brig of war, with all the priſoners (col. Allen excepted) lately taken near St. John's. The fleet, with governour Carleton on board, had ſailed for Quebeck, but was intercepted by a gondola, and a battery erected by col. Eaſton, near the river

Sorel, and there taken, with about 150 ſoldiers, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corn, and two others, went off in a boat from the fleet before it ſtruck, but were taken priſoners by col. Arnold, near Quebeck; that general Wooſter was left to command at Montreal, and general Montgomery was gone to aſſiſt col. Arnold to ſecure Quebeck.

Yeſterday afternoon capt. Brown arrived here in a ſloop from Providence, and aſſures us that five veſſels have been taken by our privateers within theſe few days, and carried into Beverley; one of them a ſchooner from the eaſtward with ſtock, another a Scotch veſſel with goods, the third a brig from Newfoundland, with the governour and his ſecretary, &c. the other two unknown.

By a letter from St. John's, dated Nov. 24th, we are informed that the continental troops have received intelligence, that there were concealed under ground about ten tuns of gunpowder, and 7000 ſtand of ſmall-arms, that were to be put into the hands of the Canadians and Indians, to aſſiſt the miniſterial troops; that they were digging for them, and had found ſeveral cheſts of ſmall-arms, and likewiſe had fiſhed out of the lake a royal ſtandard, and a number of muſkets.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 14.

LATE laſt night, a gentlewoman, going along Second ſtreet, was inſulted by a negro, near Chriſt church; and upon her reprimanding him for his rude behaviour, the fellow replied, "Stay you d----d white bitch, till lord Dunmore and his black regiment come, and then we will ſee who is to take the wall."

We hear that the armed ſchooner Lee has taken a Scotch ſhip dunnaged with coals, and filled up with bale goods, conſigned to James Anderſon, a Scotch merchant in Boſton, and has on board rum, ſugar, port wine, boots, ſhoes, and a great quantity of coarſe goods fitted for the uſe of ſoldiers. The foot of the invoice is about 3600l. ſterling.

Dec. 16. A writer in the Briſtol gazette of Sept. 21ſt, directed to the magiſtrates of that city, ſays; "As you intended addreſſing our moſt gracious ſovereign to deign to hearken to the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, I beg leave to inform you, that, in the compaſs of my ſmall acquaintance, I know two worthy tradeſmen who have been obliged to turn off ſeveral hundred people in this city and environs, who are now unemployed, and in the greateſt diſtreſs, entirely owing to a ſtop being put to the American trade."

We hear that the mortar which was taken in the ſtoreſhip is fixed on its bed before the continental laboratory, at the camp in Cambridge, and is called THE CONGRESS. It is pronounced to be the nobleſt piece of ordnance ever landed in America. Indeed the acquiſition of it at this juncture renders the value of it almoſt ineſtimable.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *dated Dec.* 6.

"I have now the pleaſure of informing you that general Waſhington has a letter from col. Arnold, of the 14th ult. acquainting that he had been joined by 4 or 5000 Canadians, was within a very ſmall diſtance of Quebeck, prepared with ſcaling ladders, &c. and expected to be in poſſeſſion of it in a day or two. This account is confirmed by deſerters from Boſton, who ſay that veſſels have arrived there, the captains of which declare they were obliged to cut their cables and run.

P. S. Col. Arnold writes, that general Carleton's ſituation is ſuch as renders his eſcape impoſſible.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 29.

Extract of a letter from col. Howe, *to the Hon.* Edmund Pendleton, *eſq; Preſident of the General Convention, dated* Norfolk, *Dec.* 25.

YESTERDAY, by a flag of truce, I received a letter from capt. Bellew, a copy of which I have the honour to tranſmit you, with the copies of thoſe I have written to him. Though col. Woodford and myſelf were ſenſible it was our duty to withhold from him, as much as in our power lay, thoſe ſupplies he wiſhes to obtain, yet the moderate conduct he has purſued, and the ſentiments of humanity by which he ſeems to be actuated, induced us to delay an anſwer till to-day, and to couch it in terms which cannot but ſhow him, that occaſion, not inclination, had influence upon our conduct. Capt. Bellew's letter was brought us by one of his lieutenants; he expreſſed for himſelf, and every officer on board, the reluctance they ſhould feel, if compelled by neceſſity, they ſhould be obliged by marauding parties to ſnatch from the indigent farmers of this colony thoſe proviſions they were ſo willing to purchaſe. I thought proper, ſir, to give you this information; and, through you, col. Woodford and myſelf beg leave to ſubmit it to the conſideration of your Honourable Board, whether we are to ſhow any indulgence to thoſe people, and, if we are, to what bounds we are to extend it.

"Major Ruffin, and about 180 minute-men, arrived laſt night; it was a ſeaſonable relief to our ſoldiers, almoſt worn out with duty, this very bad weather."

"I was honoured with your letter yeſterday, and am made happy to find our proceedings are approved of. The orders it conveys, and all others which we may receive, we ſhall endeavour to execute with the greateſt punctuality."

Extract of a letter from col. Elliott, *to the Hon. the Preſident of the Convention, dated* Hampton, *Dec.* 29.

"I had brought into Hampton river, the night before laſt, a ſloop (in ballaſt) capt. Bartlett Goodrich, who has been 20 days only from St. Euſtatia. ---I detained this expreſs, expecting to have ſome news from Norfolk, as there was a very heavy firing of cannon heard there yeſterday, which continued till 9 o'clock at night."

The Honourable General Convention have reſolved that no proviſions of any kind ſhall be furniſhed to the king's ſhips, ſo long as they come here with hoſtile intentions; which reſolution they have communicated to cols. Howe and Woodford, and it is ſuppoſed brought on the firing from the men of war, mentioned in col. Elliott's letter to his Honour the Preſident, though, from a gentleman juſt arrived from Norfolk (Saturday 2 o'clock) we hear it was only a Chriſtmas frolick between lord Dunmore and the captains of the navy, upon viſiting each other on board their ſhips.

In the courſe of this week, upwards of 350 minute-men of the Prince William battalion, commanded by col. William Grayſon, have arrived in this city.

Laſt Monday night arrived in town, from Hampton, under a ſtrong guard 33 *black* and *white* priſoners, coupled together, who were committed to the publick jail; ſince which a veſſel was drove aſhore near Hampton, in the late ſnow ſtorm, going on a pirating voyage to the Eaſtern Shore for proviſions, which had on board 14 whites and two blacks.

Marriages.] Mr. JOHN TYLER, of Charles City, to miſs POLLY ARMISTEAD, of the ſame county.